

# METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Silver, 84 1/2c; lead, 6 3/4c; spelter, 7 29/40@7 3/4c; copper, 23 1/4c.

# The Ogden Standard

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UTAH—Tonight and Friday probably clear, preceded by rain in west portion this afternoon and tonight; not much change in temperature.

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# HEAVY FIGHTING IN ITALY

British Beat Off Hostile German Attacks on Belgium Trenches

# FRENCH INFLICT SEVERE LOSSES

## HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS RAGING AT ALL POINTS

### HINDENBURG ON ITALIAN FRONT

Field Marshal Leading Big Drive to Crush Forces of King Victor.

ENSLAVING CIVILIANS Elaborate Plans to Roll Down Like an Avalanche on Italians' Upset.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Austro-German invaders in Italy, official dispatches received here today from Rome, are compelling the civilian population of the captured region without respect to age or sex, to work on fortifications of the Tagliamento, the bank of the Piave and the Cadore zones.

A German officer taken prisoner, dispatches say, confirms that Hindenburg has personal charge of the drive into Italy.

According to his plan, says the dispatch, General Conrad was to roll down like an avalanche on the Sette Comuni plateau while the armies of Krobath and Von Below were to pour into the Brenta valley, surmount the mountainous barrier and descend into the fertile Venetian plain. The commandment of the colossal offensive was set for the 14th of November with the arrival of Austro-German troops at Castelgoberto, but the Italian resistance before Gallio and Meletta upset the plans.

To gain the dominating elevation of Bortol wood have failed. Elsewhere on the western front there has been strong artillery activity.

The crisis in Italy has passed, according to Major General Maurice of the British war office. The Germans in that region have not attempted any new attacks in strength, their latest efforts apparently lacking the vigor of those earlier in the week.

### MRS. DE SAULLES PROVIDES DINNER

MINEOLA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving dinner for the prisoners in Nassau county jail was provided today by Mrs. Blanca de Saulles whose trial on a charge of murder for shooting her husband, John L. de Saulles was suspended over the holiday. Two men accused of killing their wives were beneficiaries of this bounty, which it is estimated cost the donor more than \$100.

While her fellow-prisoners were dining together Mrs. de Saulles was permitted to eat in the sheriff's quarters with her small son, Jack de Saulles, as her lone guest. The boy spent the afternoon with his mother. The jury dined under guard at a hotel in Garden City.

### U. S. SOLDIERS ARE REMARKABLE

Development of Shockheaded Boys Into First Class Soldiers Wonderful.

GAME TO THE CORE Many Nations and Languages—Not a Streak of Yellow in Bunch and Morale Fine.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The development of the men in the first American contingent in France in the service of war was described today as truly remarkable by the general commanding the division who has been in the service for years.

"I have been in the army since I was a boy," he said. "During that time I have observed many American and many foreign soldiers but never in my life have I seen anything equaling the men now here. When my division landed we had shock-headed boys—I call them shock-headed because they were just that—by the hundreds. They were clerks, mechanics, day laborers, farmer boys, old and young, from every walk of life. Some spoke English and some did not. There were Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Jews, Gentiles. But in this short time they have all become first class soldiers, energetic to the extreme and have fallen into the ways of army life as I never thought possible. They are game to the core and their one idea is to beat the Germans and give them a good beating. There is not a streak of yellow in the whole lot and their morale, even in the trenches, is fine."

Example of American Grit "Here is an example. One night recently an officer called for volunteers to go patrolling in No Man's Land. He asked for twenty men. The whole company volunteered on the spot. Twenty were picked and lamplight was provided for them to put on their bayonets so that the light would not shine on them. During the blacking one private who had been in the army for four months stopped a moment, turned to a comrade and said, 'Gee, if I can run this into one of those hoes, I bet he'll get blood poisoning and I hope he does.' The boy knew the place he was to patrol was extremely dangerous and that he might be a casualty within thirty minutes."

"Another time I visited the hospital where I saw a few of the wounded men. Some of the men's proudest and most valuable possessions on earth are bullets and pieces of shrapnel which thoughtful surgeons saved for them on extracting. Every man wanted to exhibit the cause of his wound. Thend thoughts were all about recovering, rejoining their regiments and getting a chance to pay back the enemy in his own coin."

### WOOD SUPPLY A GRAVE PROBLEM

Transporting and Cutting of Fuel of First Importance Among American Forces in France.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The business of transporting and cutting wood has become one of first importance with the American forces. For several weeks large detachments have been deep within the forests in France, some near the Swiss border, others near the coast and some far south. Products of their labor are being shipped by rail and motor to various localities for use in heating and cooking.

So great has been the scarcity which now is beginning to be alleviated that the troops on their hikes have been marching through nearby forests where every man picked up pieces of wood to carry back to the billets. In this way the marching troops brought into the billets towns many cords of wood in a short time.

PRESIDENT'S TURKEY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Railroad congestion delayed until the eleventh hour the arrival of a 40-pound turkey raised on a Kentucky farm for Thanksgiving dinner at the White House. The turkey, the gift of South Trimble, clerk of the house, and especially fattened on a diet of acorns and chestnuts, finally reached Washington yesterday after many days' traveling.

## American General and Aide to Report Italian Situation

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—Brigadier General Schriener of the United States army, accompanied by an aide and the American military attaché at Rome, has arrived at headquarters to study the Italian situation and make a series of reports to the American government. Major G. M. P. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross in Europe, is also here to co-ordinate the work of his organization. General Schriener was received by King Victor Emmanuel, who invited him to dinner, where the situation was discussed at length.

Reports from the front show that the enemy is still persistent but that little is left of his former vigor of attack and he is resorting to the old device of cunning. The Germans have posted placards in Italian, reading: 'Italians, we have crossed the defenses of the Piave. Your defense is useless. Let us pass without further bloodshed. We shall be in Vicenza in three days.'

In reply to this, Italian soldiers posted a placard in German, reading: 'You will never pass.'

An eminent American military authority summarized the situation in this way: 'While the danger is not yet over, nevertheless it seems to me from a military viewpoint that the enemy cannot pass, being confronted by the combined Italian, British and French forces.'

His chief military reason for this view is that the enemy no longer has his lines of communication freely open to the rear as the winter is breaking his communications in the north and interrupting, if not destroying them, to the east. Therefore, he believes, the enemy has reached the maximum and must decline from now on, while the Italians and their allies have all their communications from the west and south open and can augment their forces from now on. Consequently it appears to this American as though the enemy had failed in his main project of breaking through into the heart of Italy.

The foregoing, in addition to giving the military viewpoint, probably accords with other high opinion.

### THANKSGIVING FOR AMERICANS

Old-fashioned Dinner, Like Their Forefathers Served, Provided Soldiers in France.

### GENEROUS MENU

Individual Turkey Portions for Each Range From Pound to Pound and a Half.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—American soldiers stationed in Paris and the suburbs, as well as those at various training camps and bases, will sit down at noon today to an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. Especially detailed officers for the past two weeks have been buying all available turkeys in the nearby countryside, which averaged twelve pounds in weight.

The dinner menu for the men stationed in Paris includes soup, turkey, potatoes, turnips, peas, white bread, butter, apple and peach pie, raisins, nuts, figs dates and coffee. Individual turkey portions range from a pound and a quarter to a pound and a half.

### ALLIES TO OPEN WAR CONFERENCE

Clemenceau to Welcome Delegates and Work on Various Problems to Begin.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The inter-Allied conference will be opened tomorrow morning with Premier Clemenceau presiding. The premier will make a brief speech of welcome after which the delegates will at once begin work. Before beginning consideration of the program submitted for examination the delegates will decide upon the order of their deliberations and the apportionment of questions for discussion by various technical committees. The conference is called upon above all to dispose concrete problems, such as food supplies and the blockade, upon which specialists among the delegates will prepare opinions. This preliminary work is likely to occupy the first plenary session. The conference is expected to occupy three days.

### MILITARY SPIRIT PERVADES CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A military spirit dominated Thanksgiving day in Chicago for the first time since Civil war days, thousands of soldiers and sailors being entertained at dinner in private homes, clubs and hotels.

More than 5,000 jackies came from the Great Lakes naval training station, thirty-three miles north of here, to eat dinner, and several thousand soldiers from Fort Sheridan, Camp Grant and temporary military camps near this city were guests of many private tables.

PRIVATE BRANNIGAN DEAD. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The war department has received a report from General Pershing that Private J. L. Brannigan, infantry, died November 19 from abscess of the liver. His home is in New York City.

### NATIONAL DAY IN WASHINGTON

City-wide Hospitality Extended Thousands of Soldiers and Sailors in Capital.

### PRIVATE HOMES OPEN

President Attends Church and Has Dinner According to Hoover's Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Prosecution of the war was temporarily laid aside today while Washington observed Thanksgiving day and made it an occasion for city-wide hospitality for thousands of soldiers and sailors. Hundreds of private homes were thrown open to the uniformed visitors from neighboring camps and many religious and fraternal organizations held entertainments in their honor.

President Wilson spent the day quietly, attending union services in the morning at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church. The president planned the usual motor ride later. After the church service the president, surrounded by members of his household, enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner at the White House prepared, it was stated, in accordance with rules advocated by Food Administrator Hoover. The president's turkey, a forty-pounder, came from the Kentucky farm of South Trimble, clerk of the house.

### WEALTHY WIFE DRAWS ARMY PAY

Wife of Marshall Field, With Six-figure Income, Accepts Government Allotment.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A benevolent and thoughtful government has added \$25.50 a month to the six-figure income of the wife of Marshall Field III. Mr. Field, one of the principal heirs to the \$120,000,000 estate of the late merchant, Marshall Field, is a sergeant in a field artillery regiment now in Texas. As such he draws \$51 a month and as Mrs. Field did not waive the government allotment or show that she was able to support herself, her husband's superior officers ruled that she was entitled to half the money, according to word received here today from Houston.

### NEW YORK PROVIDING DINNERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Patriotic New York today provided Thanksgiving dinners and holiday cheer to more than 30,000 soldiers and sailors of the United States and her Allies. The men in khaki and sea togs were made welcome guests at thousands of private homes in the five boroughs, hotels, restaurants and homes. Patriotic societies, fraternal organizations and churches united with public spirited citizens in the effort to give the nation a homelike holiday.

CHINESE IN PARIS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It was announced at the Chinese legation today that China would be represented at the inter-Allied conference at Paris by the resident Chinese minister in France, Mr. Hu Wei Teh and by General Tam Tsal Lieh, vice-secretary of the general staff of China who already has arrived in Paris.

### GERMAN CAPTAIN SENT TO PRISON

Must Serve Fourteen Months for Violating Mann White Slave Act.

### DISGRACES GIRL

Will Be Interned as Prisoner of War After Serving Prison Sentence.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Captain Max V. Thierichens, former commander of the German sea raider Prince Eitel Friedrich, was sentenced in the United States district court here today to fourteen months' imprisonment. He was convicted of violating the Mann white slave act by bringing a young German domestic to this city from Ithaca, N. Y., last January.

At the expiration of his sentence he will be made a prisoner of war, if peace is not declared.

### SUIT AGAINST A FRENCH GRAFTER

Obtained Commissions Amounting to Huge Sum on Purchases for Government.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Proceedings have been instituted by the military authorities against a French soldier named Goldson who was attached to the French artillery mission to the United States in 1915 as an interpreter. The charge is that he obtained commissions amounting to several million francs on purchases he was instructed to make for the French government. The French military authorities have made arrangements for a commission to take testimony in the United States. It is understood Goldson returned to France in the autumn of 1916, succeeded in having himself discharged from the army as physically unfit and returned later to America.

### HOTEL KEEPER ON THE STAND

Being Cross-examined by Defense in Gaston B. Means' Case.

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 29.—The defense in the case of Gaston B. Means, on trial charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King near here last August, was prepared today to resume cross-examination of Willard J. Rockefeller, whose testimony the state has announced it "partly relies upon" to show a motive.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—British artillery yesterday was shelling the town of Cambrai, the objective of the latest British offensive on the Somme front in France, the German general staff announced today.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Heavy artillery fighting is in progress all along the front but no further infantry actions of importance are reported by the war office today. On the lower Piave river Italian batteries directed a destructive fire at enemy boats.

#### Hostile Attacks Beaten Off.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—"A hostile attack delivered against Belgian positions in the neighborhood of Aschhoop was beaten off after sharp fighting," says today's official communication. South of the Scarpe river we captured a few prisoners during the night in patrol encounters. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report.

#### French Defeat Germans.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—"Artillery actions occurred north of the Aisne and in the region of Sappignoul," says today's official report. "In the Champagne north of Carnillet the enemy last night after a violent bombardment undertook a raid in great strength. Our troops repulsed him, inflicting heavy losses. In the Argonne west of Aire we raided the German lines and brought back ten prisoners."

"Two enemy raids one of the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Bethincourt, the other on the right bank northwest of Vaux les Damloup, were repulsed. There was active artillery fighting in upper Alsace."

#### Review of War Situation.

Efforts of the Russian Bolshevik government to arrange an armistice have met with the approval of the German authorities on the eastern front. The Germans have set next Sunday as the date for a conference to negotiate an armistice. The allied diplomatic representatives in Petrograd, it is reported, while not recognizing the Bolshevik government, will acknowledge receipt of the proposals from the Bolshevik leaders as though they came from individuals. Speaking for Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil, foreign secretary, and German efforts

declares that the allies are considering the issuance of a "reasoned statement" for the guidance and warning to the Russians as to the serious situation that is likely to result if a separate peace is concluded.

On the Bourlon-Fontaine Notre Dame line the British and Germans continue their desperate struggle, the British trying to advance eastward to ward Cambrai and the Germans attempting to hold them up with strong counterattacks. Positions along this line changed hands repeatedly in the for Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil, foreign secretary, and German efforts

## First American Aviator to Escape Tells His Story

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien of Monmouth, Ill., south of Chicago, the first American member of the British flying corps to escape from Germany, has arrived in London. O'Brien eluded his captors by jumping from the window of a speeding train. He then became a fugitive for seventy-two days and, as his goal was within sight, narrowly escaped electrocution from the charged wires along the Holland frontier.

After cabling his aged mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, at Monmouth to expect to see him again soon, Lieutenant O'Brien called upon American Ambassador Page to seek advice regarding his desire to be transferred to the American flying corps. Last night O'Brien was dined by a group of admiring fliers, who, like scores of friends along the front, had believed he had been killed when he was reported missing on August 17 last.

O'Brien, who is a sturdy young man of 27, was flying in the American aviation squadron at San Diego, Cal., when he went to Victoria, B. C., and obtained a commission in the Canadian army. The next year he distinguished himself by his great daring over the German lines. On the morning of August 17 enemy gunners forced him to descend but fortunately he landed behind his own lines.

#### Attacked By Four Machines

Late in the afternoon of the next day saw him up again over the German lines fighting the enemy. There were twenty German machines to six British in the encounter, O'Brien's machine alone engaging four enemy craft and accounting for one before O'Brien was shot through the upper lip. He fell with his damaged airplane from a height of 8000 feet. O'Brien says he cannot explain why he was not killed. When he regained consciousness he was in a German hospital.

Later the lieutenant spent three weeks at a prison camp at Courtrai before he was started for the interior of Germany. There were three other prisoners under a strong guard in his compartment when O'Brien, as a rule, had the window opened by complaining of the smoke.

When the train was sixty miles inside Germany and traveling thirty miles an hour O'Brien jumped from the train skinning the whole side of his face, re-opening the wound in his lip and losing consciousness. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning and the darkness shielded him. When he recovered he was lying in a field.

#### Seventy-two Days a Fugitive

Then for seventy-two days he was a fugitive, traveling only at night. He trudged through fields and swam rivers

and canals in Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium before he reached the Dutch frontier. At the time of his flight he had a piece of sausage on which he subsisted several days after which his sole sustenance consisted of turnips and other vegetables found in fields.

O'Brien did not know the German language but he used a little French on a kindly Belgian who was so happy to meet an American in British uniform that he sheltered him for several days. The Belgian then gave him old clothes to cover his uniform and directed him to the nearest route to the frontier. O'Brien swam the river Meuse near Namur and the next day was challenged by German sentries who decided he was a peasant.

But his narrow escape was reserved for his last day as a fugitive when he could see Dutch territory. To circumvent the charged wires O'Brien built a bridge in a nearby wood and threw it across the wires. But it broke under his weight and O'Brien received a shock which he says he can still feel. When he recovered he dug with his bare hands a tunnel under the wire and although it was slow, after several hours he had a hole big enough to crawl through. He then hurried to the nearest British consul who arranged for his transportation to London.